

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1884.

No. 13.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 24, 1884.

Hon. C. F. Fraser is dangerously ill. Jay Gould recently lost twenty millions in stocks.

Terrific storm raged yesterday throughout Great Britain.

Todd, librarian to the house of commons, died suddenly.

Col. Clarke has been elected speaker of the Ontario legislature.

The Hamilton Spectator office was burned down on Wednesday.

It is rumored that Norway is to be taken into the Dominion cabinet.

The C.P.R. has made immigrant rates of \$9.75 from the seacoast to Winnipeg.

Terrific coal mine explosion near Denver to-day. Thirty miners killed and many injured.

John. F. Grahame, late superintendent of Indian affairs died yesterday after a long illness.

William Cameron, manager of the London Advertiser, died suddenly of inflammation of the lungs.

The Minnedosa county council has adjourned owing to the death of members gone home.

The steamer City of Columbus struck a rock near New Bedford, Mass., and sunk. One hundred lives lost.

Queen Victoria is able to take short walks but cannot stand beyond a few moments. Otherwise her health is good.

Capt. Scott introduced a motion in the commons urging that cash subsidies be granted for branch railways in Manitoba.

The Dominion government will advance \$30,000 to Manitoba to aid the public schools, to be repaid out of the school lands.

Another mining craze is booming out on the Pacific coast. There has been a great stampede of old miners to the new find.

The St. Lawrence sugar refinery and Davis cigar factory, Montreal, were burned. Loss \$150,000. Three hundred men thrown out of work.

Dr. Ross has undertaken the task of forming a cabinet in Quebec which will include Taillon, Robertson, Blanchette, Beaubier or Flynn and himself.

New post offices established in Alberta, High River, W. R. Bence, postmaster; Midnapore, F. W. Shaw, postmaster; Sheep Creek, J. A. McMillan, postmaster.

Dynamite was found in the tunnel near the Euston station through which a train on which was the Prince of Wales, passed. It is believed to have been an attempt on his life.

Complaints have been made in the house of commons of inducements having been held out to purchasers of Regina lots which could not be carried out. Sir John has promised to look into the matter.

The grand division of sons of temperance has decided to call a convention to consider the whole question of temperance and to ascertain whether the time has not arrived to press for total prohibition.

The C.P.R. asks better terms of the government, being unable to prosecute the work without further aid. The company wants \$14,000,000 on the security of the road-bed, stations, rolling stock, steamers, etc. It is probable that it will be granted.

BATTLEFORD, Jan. 25, 1884.

Weather mild and pleasant.

An hospital sergeant for Battleford police is en route from Regina.

Preparations are being made for a bachelor's ball to come off within a fortnight.

Sergeant Warden arrived in Winnipeg to-day from Scotland and will be here in two weeks.

A lacrosse club is being organized here for the coming summer. Many of the residents are members of eastern teams and the game will be very popular.

A soiree under the auspices of the Presbyterian church was held in Macdonald's hall on Tuesday evening. It was the most successful affair of the kind ever held here, the sum realized amounting to sixty dollars.

The Indian industrial school has now twenty-five pupils, its full complement for the present winter. The boys thoroughly enjoy their new quarters and cannot be induced to desert the school for their old homes.

PRINCE ALBERT, Jan. 25, 1884.

Considerable sickness prevails.

Prairie chickens in great abundance.

Epizootic prevails amongst the horses.

Mrs. Swanston left for Winnipeg to-day.

Balls and surprise parties every evening.

Weather mild; chinook winds with snow.

Great indignation at the timber dues of twenty cents a cord charged on dead wood. Meetings are held throughout the country on the land question.

QU'APPELLE, Jan. 25, 1884.

Weather very mild.

Edmonton mail left here on time this week.

The last move at Calgary is to establish a Ranchers' bank with headquarters at Calgary.

There were 232 business failures in Manitoba last year, the liabilities aggregating \$2,869,000.

A. B. Rogers, C.P.R. engineer, upon the adoption of his report on the Kicking Horse pass, was presented with a purse containing \$5,000 by the company.

Lieut.-governor Dewdney left for the west on Tuesday morning. He will during his absence visit the Indian reserves in treaty 7, and also the mountains.

The Bell farm signifiers have employed the firm of Johnson & Saunders, of Regina, to represent their case to the government. Mr. Johnson has gone to Ottawa on his mission.

On Monday afternoon at Calgary the sales of lots on the C.P.R. section realized \$57,000. The sales on the Denny property still continue, and during the last three weeks nearly \$60,000 has been invested there.

A ball given by B troop N.W.M.P. at the barracks, Regina, on the 17th, was one of the grandest affairs ever held in the North-West. Over two hundred guests were invited and the new mess room was fitted up in grand style for dancing.

LOCAL.

DANCE at R. Logan's Thursday night.

DANCE at J. Ashen's on Wednesday night.

MAIL closes at twelve o'clock, noon, to-day.

V. ANDERSON left for Calgary on Thursday.

CLOVER city has a total population of six souls.

S. D. MULKINS arrived from a trip on Saturday last.

MAIL for the west passed Hanboldt yesterday at noon.

SEVERAL cases of fever is said to have occurred at St. Albert.

SOME of the St. Albert people are suffering for a trotting match.

HARDISTY & FRASER's grist mill has shut down for the present.

THE wire cable for the ferry at Clover Bar arrived from Calgary last week.

J. HARNOLD and F. M. Juneau returned from Victoria on Thursday last.

MAIL arrived on Thursday evening at nine o'clock with six sacks of matter.

GRAND ball to take place at Fort Saskatchewan on Wednesday evening, January 31st.

A NUMBER of horses in the Little Mountain settlement are suffering from distemper.

CHOPPING was commenced in the H. B. mill on Tuesday last. Grinding will be begun shortly.

No service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning owing to the pastor's monthly visit to the Sturgeon.

LAPOUREUX Bro's took two loads of coal from Edmonton on Tuesday for use in their mill at Ft. Saskatchewan.

T. EDMONDSON and D. Macrae returned from their trip to the Pembina on Friday. Snow deep towards the Pembina.

N. VANDALLE and Felix Gabriel arrived from Calgary on Saturday with 16 sleigh loads of freight for A. Macdonald & Co.

THE Monetary Times is ably edited by a Mr. Trout. When North-West matters are under consideration Mr. Trout is certainly a fish out of water.

A LARGE meteor fell last week near Dan Noyes' lumber camp at the mouth of the White Mud. One of the teamsters claims to have heard it whiz.

A FIFTY-DOLLAR collie dog belonging to R. F. Shaw of Clover Bar, departed this life last week from having inadvertently taken an overdose of wolf bait.

A BLACK horse with white face was left tied to a tree in rear of C. Sanderson's place, Little Mountain, some three days ago, and up to Friday morning was there yet, no owner having appeared to claim him.

E. R. STEINHAEUER arrived from Whitefish lake this week. He brought loads of grain to be ground at Lamoureux's mill at Ft. Saskatchewan. No moose had been killed by the Indians at the lake this winter, the principal hunt being beaver and bear. An Indian named Cardinal killed a silver fox lately. It had a broad band of black along its belly but elsewhere it was shot with pure white hairs, about one-third of the hair being white. Cardinal says he saw another at the same time but it escaped. The H.B.Co. have two trading establishments at Whitefish lake, one in charge of Peter Erasmus and the other of chief Pecan.

JOHN WHITE, M.P. for Hastings, Ont., not Thos. White, M.P., of Montreal, was the gentleman who accompanied D. McLeod to the Mountain fort. Mr. White is the member who introduced the Orange incorporation bill last session of parliament.

A NUMBER of copies of the proposed North-West school ordinance considered at the last session of council and ordered to be printed and distributed for further consideration, pending the granting of enlarged powers to the council, arrived by last mail. Parties interested in the school question will be supplied with copies on application to Frank Oliver. The printing and binding has been done in the best style at the Moose Jaw News office.

A PUGILISTIC encounter between Mrs. Grashopper and Big Mary Ann took place in A. Macdonald & Co's. store on Friday. At an early stage in the proceedings Mrs. G. went for the butcher knife which she usually carries, but was unable to get hold of it. She then attached herself to Mary Ann's elfin locks with such tenacity and vigor as to almost reduce that lady to a bald headed condition before she could be induced to slip her grip. The pangs of jealousy are supposed to have been the cause of the trouble.

THE Temperance colonization society advertise that their land commissioner, Mr. J. N. Lake, who has spent two seasons in the North-West, is prepared to deliver free lectures on the subject, throughout Ontario. Mr. Lake's experience having been so extensive in comparison to the subject to be dealt with, there is no doubt that the proposed lectures will be worth the proposed admission fee. We have no hesitation in asserting that what Mr. Lake does not know about the North-West would make a big book.

THE first and Christmas number of the Manitoba and North-West Illustrated Quarterly, issued by the Bishop engraving and printing company, Winnipeg, and controlled by G. H. Flint, arrived by this mail. It contains sixteen pages and a double page supplement, on which appear illustrated reminiscences of old Fort Garry. The illustrations are very well done, original and interesting and include an engraving of Hon. J. C. Aikins, lieut.-governor, a number of sketches of scenes from the Rockies, besides a page of comic sketches. The reading matter is interesting and pointed, the printing excellent and the paper employed of good quality. Subscription \$1 per year.

ON Wednesday of last week A. Reid driving M. McLeod's team left them standing in front of the front gate of the H. B. fort, the reins tied to the sleigh, which was he vily loaded. The horses were tied back too tight or moved so that a pull came on the reins. This caused the team to back gently to the edge of the high bank. As the distance above the river is about 175 feet and the descent almost perpendicular for the greater part of the way about the time the hind bob began to teter on the edge of the precipice, with the horses still backing and no one in sight, the commercial value of Mr. McLeod's team and sleigh had sunk very much below par, and there appeared to be every probability that in another second there would be a first class item for the BULLETIN and about \$500 of Mr. McLeod's money invested in a first class article of wolf bait; for although there is a tradition that a Blackfoot once rode out of the gate mentioned and down the bank at this particular point safely, being somewhat hurried on account of the efforts made by a large and enthusiastic assemblage of his red brethren of the Cree persuasion to perforate his anatomy with the largest possible number of trade balls in the smallest possible space of time, the feat is not suitable to the calibre of a span of Canadian horses and a load of supplies. Just at the critical moment Capt. Smith sauntered out of the gate, his hands in his pockets and one of them on his pocket knife. Needless to say how his quick eye took in the situation and his hand as quickly opened the knife while approaching the horses on the jump, how the reins were cut and at the same time the horses started up clear of the bank and the catastrophe averted. But what is the use of telling such a long story when nothing happened? Merely this. To show that a sharp pocket knife and plenty of presence of mind are most desirable articles to have in possession. To show that teams should not be left standing alone in such a dangerous place and to hint that a stout, low railing along the brow of the hill would not injure the appearance of the place to any appreciable extent and would render it vastly more safe. Especially as there will likely be a great deal of traffic along this piece of road as soon as the H. B. grist mill starts.

THE first appearance of the new comet occurred on Wednesday evening shortly after sundown, the comet being near the horizon and almost directly in the track of the sun.

THE bachelors' ball of last night was the success of the season in point of attendance, the mildness of the weather permitting a full turn out of the invited guests. Dancing commenced at 8.30, and from that time until early morning, with the exception of a short intermission at midnight for supper, the quadrille, waltz, polka, cotillion, lancers, schottische, varsovienne, galop, reel of eight, Sicilian circle, Highland schottische, Virginia reel, etc., employed the minds and feet of the majority of the guests. From six to eight sets occupied the floor almost continuously. Good feeling and sociability prevailed throughout. Kelly's hall in which the dancing was carried on was hung with red, white and blue cloth, and ornamented by Chinese lanterns and other etctras, including two transparencies, one bidding "Welcome to the Bach Ball," and the other bearing the legend most suggestive at a bachelors' ball, "1884—Leap year." Supper was provided by Jas. Goodridge, of the Jasper house, and was served in the Masonic hall where three tables with a total seating capacity of one hundred were loaded down with most elaborate ornamentation in the way of cakes, pies, jellies, meats, and all the good things that go to make up an enjoyable meal on such an occasion in this hungry country, not forgetting the large and beautifully iced fruit cakes. The violin music was furnished by L. Gurneau and J. D. McMunn. C. W. Sutter and Ed. Looby were floor managers, and these with J. Thurston, M. McKinnon, R. McRae, J. Mowat, F. Ross, and W. G. Ibbotson, secretary, constituted the committee of management. The guests numbered over one hundred, of which a still larger proportion than ever before in Edmonton were ladies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Crown Timber Office has been removed to the south side of the river, opposite the fort, Edmonton. THOS. ANDERSON.

CONCERT

IN THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EDMONTON,

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 30TH.

The entertainment will consist of vocal and instrumental solos, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses, readings and recitations, and will be taken part in by Mrs. J. H. Long, Mrs. Rev. D. C. Sanderson, Mr. Geo. A. Blake, Mr. Jno. Connor, Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. A. Dawson, Mr. G. A. Watson, and St. Michael's choir.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; concert begins at 7.45 (Standard time).

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS: for sale at the Bulletin office and all the stores in town. On account of the scarcity of change, and to avoid confusion at the door, parties will please purchase tickets before going to the building.

Proceeds in aid of the organ fund of St. Michael's congregation, Church of England.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MAICHEL, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. **OLIVER & DUNLOP**, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN. JAN. 27, 1884.

CONTRACTS.

That a government should, where practicable, procure its supplies by contract, that these contracts should be let on tender, that tenders should be advertised for as near as possible to the place where the supplies can best be procured or are needed, are principles universally conceded, but it is to be regretted not always acted upon. For the supplies of flour, beef and fish required by the Indian department in this district it has been usual for the government to advertise each summer or fall and up to the present year these articles were always supplied here. That the purchasing of 1,200 or 1,500 sacks of flour yearly, besides beef and fish, was a benefit to the settlement cannot be denied, and now that this flour contract has been let elsewhere or not let as a contract at all the farmers and merchants are suffering to a corresponding extent. As to the terms upon which the Indian department flour is being supplied no one in this district seems to possess any information beyond the fact that it is being supplied by the H.B.Co. at Winnipeg. No one here has had any information as to a contract having been let; whether the flour is being supplied by contract or private arrangement, in what quantity or at what price.

By this underhand work an injustice has been done not only the people here but the public at large although to a much less extent. While the people at Edmonton have lost a cash market for a portion of their grain, the Canadian public have no guarantee that their interests have been preserved by the letting of the contract at the lowest practicable figure. It may be that since the railroad has approached so near it has been found possible to ship in flour cheaper than it could formerly be procured here, but it must also be remembered that on this same account the price of home made flour has lowered accordingly, and can be supplied at a considerably lower figure than flour can be imported at the present time. At any rate whether the people here could or could not have supplied the flour at a lower figure than that at which it is being supplied, as they had always done so before they were at least entitled to an opportunity of tendering, which they were not allowed.

It has been said that the reason of this contract not having been advertised for at Edmonton was the poor quality of the flour formerly supplied, that it was not thought possible that a sufficiently good article could be procured here and therefore it was not worth while to advertise for tenders. While it is perfectly true that the flour supplied on these contracts has not been of the best quality it is also the fact that it was quite as wholesome, quite as palatable and quite as suitable in every way as the larger amount of that which has been imported, and that it has been used by the Indians just the same without growling. Any complaints that have been made have been in regard to the quantity rather than the quality of the flour served out. If the flour was unsuitable or not up to the terms of the contract it was the place of the agent not to receive it and the fact that it was received proves either that it really was suitable or that the representative of the government did not do his duty when he received it. If the flour had been half barley instead of all wheat it would still have been perfectly wholesome, which cannot be said of musty imported flour.

While speaking of the quality of flour supplied to the Indians it may not be amiss to ask why this flour should not be barley instead of wheat. Supposing the treaty to call for the supply of a certain number of sacks of four X flour each year, this must be a great deal more costly than the same quantity of a poorer quality of wheat flour or than barley flour. It is a fact that the Indians have seldom or never received a first-class article of

wheat flour from the government either on local contract or otherwise. It is also a fact that good barley flour is more wholesome and better in every way than a bad quality of wheat flour and is a great deal cheaper. The stomachs of the Indians are not tender and as they have many mouths to fill and but little to fill them with, there is little doubt that they would gladly commute the supposed value of the wheat flour they actually receive into the same value of good barley flour thereby gaining from 25 to 50 per cent. in quantity with no loss in quality. If this were done and the farmers here allowed an opportunity of competing for the contracts a market would be furnished for their barley which now is to a great extent a drug and cannot be disposed of, while no loss would occur to the government. The use to which the flour spoken of is to be applied is the relief of distress and the treaty certainly does not call for any particular quality or quantity, it is therefore a gratuitous waste of the public money as well as a hardship to the Indian to supply him with a more expensive article of food than the circumstances call for, especially when the total amount supplied is so limited.

There is no desire on the part of any one here to impute wrong motives to the government or their agents in the matter of this flour contract, but the universal sentiment is that by accident or design a grave irregularity has been committed and a gross injustice done to the people. The expressed opinion of those who attended the meeting of Wednesday of last week was unanimous on that point, and it is to be hoped that during the present session of parliament some member may be sufficiently public spirited to ventilate the matter thoroughly and call those who have committed this accidental or intentional blunder or injustice to account. Although it is too late now to recall what has been done, now is the time to take such action as will prevent the recurrence of a similar event in the future. It is in such cases as this that representation of the North-West in parliament is most desirable for it can scarcely be expected that the members from Manitoba, whose constituents supply this flour, will care those from other provinces have no interest in it except from a party point of view. Until the people of the North-West obtain representation they must expect to suffer for the benefit of those who have that privilege.

THE SPEECH.

The great annual and unapproachable circus and hippodrome at Ottawa has again begun operations. The speech from the throne as outlined in our telegram is very modest in its tone. All will be rejoiced to hear that notwithstanding a bad harvest and over trading the country is in a good condition. Some people had been under the impression that times were decidedly hard as evidenced by the list of business failures of every description in every province during the past year, but it seems this is not the case. But who, it may be asked, constitutes this country that is in such good condition. Is it the merchants who, the speech says, have been over trading or the farmers whom the same authority asserts have had a bad crop? Is it the manufacturers who are shutting down their mills or shortening their hours of labor, or the banks whose stocks have fallen greatly in value of late? None of these surely, and if not these, who then constitutes this prosperous country. Another sentence in the speech which speaks of the large surplus in the hands of the government throws a little light on that question. Notwithstanding over trading and bad crops this surplus is larger than ever before. In all the country the government alone is prosperous, and it must be with the idea that the government is actually the country that the assertion as to prosperity is made.

It seems that it is a gratifying fact that the immigration from Europe was larger than ever before. Had this immigration been attracted by the natural advantages of the country and been of a class able to take care of themselves and improve the waste lands of which so many millions of acres are lying idle, then it would indeed have been a gratifying fact. But when a great part of the immigrants have been, not of the poor, but

of the pauper class, sent out by public charity to starve in Canada instead of at home or replace the poor already in Canada in their humble employments—an injury and a burden instead of a benefit—the process of extracting sunbeams from cucumbers would seem to be as hopeful an occupation as that of extracting gratification from these facts.

Why is it that in such an important document such gross misstatements are allowed to appear and the representative of the British government made to father them as his first official duty in the country? The reason is not far to seek. In 1878, when the country was in a depressed condition, it was proclaimed far and wide that if the protective policy were adopted, prosperity universal and perpetual must ensue. Prosperity did ensue and the so-called national policy received the credit. Adversity has again returned which the national policy and its inventors have been unable to prevent and now the attempt is made to belie the fact to make believe that notwithstanding bad harvests and over trading, the policy of high taxation is able to keep the country prosperous. When the promoters of the national policy were bidding for office they held that it was within the power of the government to avert almost or altogether periods of depression. Would it not be more honorable and more statesman-like at the present time either to take some measures to mitigate the present depression or admit their inability to do so rather than attempt to persuade people to believe by speaking grandly of an enlarged surplus and increased immigration that no such thing exists.

When the protective policy was entered upon one of the principal advantages to be derived from it was that imports would be lessened while exports would increase. Now, after being in operation for five years, the imports have increased to such an extent that the duties levied upon them places in the treasury the largest surplus ever recorded, while at the same time the country at large has less purchasing power than for several years previous. During the flush times it was held that although taxation was higher, it was easier to pay it when the good times—brought by that high taxation—existed than the low taxation in dull times. Admitting this, how is it now in regard to the payment of high taxation when times are dull, and if the high taxation brought the good times what is it brings the hard times? Certainly not a reduction in taxation, with such a surplus in the treasury.

As far as direct statements go the government does not appear to be aware of any dissatisfaction existing in Manitoba or the North-West to such an extent as may, according to the Monetary Times, prove to be a serious matter, but we are told that the rapid increase of population in the North-West calls for some attention which will take the form of amendments to the North-West territorial act. It is immaterial to the people of the territories what may be given as the cause of attention being paid them, whether it is increase of population, which as a matter of fact has been decidedly limited during the past season, or the fact of the present population making itself heard distinctly through its representatives, so long as justice is done. But it may not be out of place to remark that the proposed amendments to the North-West territories act will require to be as thorough as the repairs the Irishman wanted to his gun—new lock, stock and barrel—in order to be satisfactory. What is wanted at present is simply the organization of the North-West into a province or union of provinces with full powers, privileges and revenues such as are possessed by Manitoba. As long as the territorial government is liable to have its acts and existence annulled by a mere act of parliament or whim of a government so long it is merely a farce, a sham of constitutional government without its reality, a bone thrown to a barking dog. The people of the North-West have the same rights to constitutional self government as those of any other part of Canada, and the man or party who grants them their rights in this regard will thereby be doing a stroke of policy as well as an act of justice. We are yet in the dark as to what the proposed amendments are to be, but in any case unless the elective portion of the council is abolished altogether it cannot be made of less use or to hold less power than it

does at present. Any change that may be made can scarcely be for the worse.

If, however, provincial organization is not granted at once we venture to suggest the following slight alterations and additions to the form and powers of the territorial government: The council to be entirely elective; each thousand adults throughout the territories to have one representative in the council, whether they live inside or outside of an area of 1,000 square miles; a subsidy per head to be granted for general expenditure reckoned on the proportion per head paid into the general treasury by the people of the North-West; full and definite powers as to the organization of municipal and educational institutions; full control of all highways, with the power of opening roads as public works and using by special arrangement with the general government any public land that may be required for bridge sites, buildings, roads, etc.; the power to grant charters of incorporation to joint stock companies within limits to be laid down by act of parliament. Most of these matters are now supposed to be dealt with by the council but their powers in regard to them are not sufficiently extensive nor well defined, while a total lack of funds in the hands of the council is a block to work of every kind. What is required is that what there is a pretense of giving shall be given in reality.

Besides and above all these things let it never be for a moment forgotten that the people of the North-West are entitled to full representation in parliament according to their population and the extent and value of their country. This is their right as Canadians, and this they do not ask but demand.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

PIPESTONE TO EDMONTON.

The country from Pipestone creek to the Black Mud creek, a distance of twenty-five miles, is of similar character throughout. At the Pipestone the soil is warm and sandy, but after leaving it for a few miles it becomes cold and damp. The timber is almost altogether poplar and what is seen near the trail is generally of small size suitable for small house logs or rail timber. It grows in clumps and these cover about half the surface of the country. There are also a good many clumps of large grey willows. The country is level and rises very gradually towards the north. About eight miles from the Pipestone the edge of the Boggy plain is reached. This plain seems to be the height of land between the waters of the Pipestone which flows into Battle river and those of the Black Mud flowing into the Saskatchewan. The surface is very even, sloping gently to the south-west and almost imperceptibly to the north-east. The soil is similar to that in the woods except that it is more stony or gravelly. The grass is very short and as there is no wood of any kind growing on the plain it looks like an immense cricket field. The southern slope of the plain is no more boggy than any other part of the road. The reputation of this plain for boggy is built on a slough which crosses the trail a little north of the divide. A large alkali lake lies in the north-west corner of the plain and this has its outlet by way of the slough spoken of which crosses the trail from west to east. This slough is from two to three hundred yards across and appears like an ordinary shallow slough with long, swampy grass growing in it. The south end of the lake can be seen from the trail and the slough broadens out towards it until finally the lake and slough merge one into the other. Towards the east the slough disappears in the woods. The difference between this particular slough and the majority of such articles is that while in others the water is on top with grass and comparatively solid earth underneath in this one the grass and a very small quantity of earth are on top and the water underneath. When a team crosses over it the thin layer of grass sinks and rises in waves in all directions generally causing apprehensions by no means pleasant both to the horses and their drivers. In dry seasons this quaking part is not more than thirty or forty yards across. A man by stamping heavily on it can make the whole surface quiver for a long distance all around him. The strange part of it is, not that it is a quaking bog, for such things are common in other districts, but because heavily loaded double wagons can be driven across it with almost perfect safety. In several places the thin surface of grass roots is bulged up in little mounds like ant hills, out of which muddy water oozes slowly. These are still thinner in the crust than the greater part of the slough there being a skin of roots and grass about four inches thick, with nothing underneath but muddy water about the consistency of soup. The depth of the underlying water has never been measured but it is certainly sufficient to drown anything that should be unlucky enough to get into it.

From the edge of the Boggy plain northward a large number of common sloughs are crossed all running, if a slough can be said to run, from west to east to join the Black Mud. Eighteen miles from Edmonton the old surveyed line of the C.P.R. is crossed, and the spur telegraph line from Edmonton connects with the old C.P.R. telegraph line. A large lake north of the line and east of the trail can be seen. The north bank of the lake is high and would be a pretty place to build. About four miles beyond the crossing of the railway line, a slight change takes place in the appearance of the soil. Instead of the grass showing coldness in the soil, it becomes rank and full of pea vine, showing warm soil, and the land is less level. Grassy lakes are seen on the east side of the trail and soon the trail crosses a slough which connects two of the lakes of a chain. This chain of lakes appears to lie from north-west to south-east and the trail follows along a very large one for some distance, soon, however, leaving it and coming out on the plain on the west bank of the Black Mud, which has the same short grass and gravelly soil of the Boggy plain. The part of the trail just mentioned, that lying between the Pipestone and Black Mud is the most uninteresting along the whole route. The trail seems to run almost on a dead level and in nearly a straight line for miles. Nothing can be seen in any direction except the trail before and behind and the poplar clumps at each side, giving the appearance of an avenue, which is heightened by the ground upon which the trail runs appearing higher than the land on either side. In dry seasons this is a beautiful piece of road, but in wet seasons it is a terror. The whole trail and the land on either side is soft and mirey and every mile or so a slough crosses the trail in which double wagons are

almost certain to come to grief. It is no wonder after the Globe man having passed over this piece of road at the worst time of a bad season, that he published such an unflattering account of Edmonton in general and in particular, for really the greater part of this stretch of country is not of much agricultural value.

It is a relief to the eye then when the west bank of the Black Mud is reached and the traveller gets a chance to look around him. He stands on the highest ground in the neighborhood and gets a view up and down the creek valley which lies nearly north and south. Except the plain surrounding the crossing of the creek, timber is seen in every direction, generally poplar with here and there a clump of spruce. A few miles up the creek on its east side hills can be seen, probably part of the Beaver hills with some large spruce and poplar growing on them. The flat in which the creek runs is about a mile wide and in a high stage of water is flooded from bank to bank. This flooding is caused by the creek being of sluggish motion at this point and the water being dammed back by the narrower channel further down. The creek is about 40 feet wide, and in low water is almost dry but in wet seasons it is frequently unfordable for the whole summer. The east bank is lower than the west and is more frequently covered with water. About a mile and a half below the ford is a bridge built of poplar logs which answered during the last occurring season of high water, but it is now too old to stand any heavy strain such as would be put upon it by the present travel from Calgary, should a season of high water occur.

Formerly the trail followed down the west bank of the creek for about six miles to what was called the White Mud crossing but the banks at that point were so steep and high that that crossing was abandoned for the present one, the trail following the east bank of the creek to the same point. This six or eight miles of road is by no means good. The country back from the creek is of a swampy nature and it is only along the bank that land dry at all seasons can be found. There are a number of small rivulets coming into the creek from this wet ground, and to cross these the road frequently has to turn a long distance up to find a crossing and then down the same distance to the bank of the main stream, making the road very long and bad. If it were possible to run the road close along the bank of the creek all the way by bridging these small streams at their mouths—not an expensive operation by any means, as they are but small, and suitable timber is at hand in sufficient quantities—this piece of road now the worst in the whole distance from Calgary would be one of the best. A few choice farms could be selected along either bank of the creek, but as a general thing there is too much low timbered land. The valley of the creek, however, which deepens rapidly from where the old bridge is located gives ample opportunity for the drainage of the wettest parts. The greater part of this stretch of six miles is included in Papastayo's reserve, and there is an occasional Indian shanty or a few small stacks of hay near the trail.

As the old White Mud crossing is approached the land becomes dryer, the road better and the country more open. Although the Saskatchewan is here only four or five miles distant the country still appears to slope from north to south—from the river instead of towards it. The high wooded country on the north side opposite the mouth of the White Mud can be seen from this point but no settlement on that side can yet be seen. All around exists that luxuriance of wild vegetation for which the Edmonton district is celebrated. The land generally is high and dry, the soil resembling an old manure heap in looseness and richness, not clay or mould, or loam, but from two to three feet of loose decomposed vegetation rather than soil, such as the better parts of the woods of Ontario have to a depth of four or five inches. The growth of vegetation does not belie the appearance of the soil. Bountiful flowering weeds, nutritious pea vine and vetches, wild roses, red top grass and the ordinary wild grass, all struggle for supremacy, which with the deep dark rank looking green of the leaves of the trees during the whole of the summer season, gives a picture of tropical luxuriance with English verdure, found only on the Upper Saskatchewan. This country extends to the river bank, a considerable portion, however, is taken up by the Indian reserve already mentioned which extends to within nearly two miles of the river. On the reserve are a few log shanties some well and some ill built, with a little fencing, but the amount of crop is very trifling.

Two miles from the river partly included in the reserve are the Two hills, two large mounds each one perhaps one hundred feet high, covering about 50 acres of ground each, rising pyramid like out of the level country. They are about half a mile apart and a large grassy lake lies between them. The soil on them is the same rich nature and the growth of vegetation on them is as luxuriant as in the low land. Were it not for their size they might almost be taken as the work of the mound builders with the additional suppo-

sition that the lake was formed by the taking away of the material of which the hills are composed. There is no timber of any account on the hills and there is a cultivated field on one side of each. The southern hill is entirely and the northern one partially inside the Indian reserve. The road lies along the west side of the more northerly hill. A trail to Fort Saskatchewan branches off near the hills passing between the lake and the northern hill. It is not much travelled at present having been made when the police at Ft. Saskatchewan received their supplies by way of Calgary. The two miles between the reserve and the river is all settled on, but only recently, and comparatively little of the whole has been brought under cultivation. Although so close to the bank of the river several large ponds are passed which supply hay, pasture and water to the stock of the settlers, while the land surrounding them is high dry and suitable for farming. Not until the actual bank of the river valley is reached can the fort and town of Edmonton be seen.

NOTICES.

DIARIES FOR 1884, at the Bulletin office.

LOST.—Came on my premises at St. Albert, near S. Cunningham's place, an aged white horse, with indistinct brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take him away. **E. GLADIEU.**

LOST.—On the night of the dance at H. Fraser's, between there and the Edmonton hotel, two horse blankets, a cushion and a robe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with C. Patterson at the Edmonton hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 20th Sept. no liquor permit will be granted by his honor the lieutenant-governor of the North-West territories, except on payment of the following fee: For wines and spirits, per gallon, 50 cents; ales free. By command of his honor the lieutenant-governor. **A. E. FORGET**, clerk of the council.

NOTICE—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—**GEORGE A. BLAKE**, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGillivray property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. **A. McDONALD & CO.**

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. **D. McLEOD**, proprietor.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. **W.N.**

ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. **H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.**

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—**D. C. Sanderson**, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on February 3rd.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MUNRO, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

JOSEPH V. KILDAHL, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, range supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranch, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. **M. McCAULEY.**

J. R. BURTON, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO., wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

CANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

ST. JEAN BROS., Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.—**A. R. J. Bannatyne**, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

TALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. **J. GOODRIDGE**, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. **WM. WALKER**, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. **Dunne & Wright**, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. **DONALD ROSS** Proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

T. M. Daly is mayor of Brandon.
Rev. Pere Lacombe is in Ottawa.
Floods on the Ohio on Dec. 23rd.
The French are becoming united in regard to the war with China.

Deposit receipts on the Exchange bank are offered at 60 per cent. on face value.

A. A. Taylor will run excursion parties from Ottawa to Victoria, B.C., in February.

Judge Ross, of Ottawa, has decided that the salaries of civil servants are not liable to municipal taxation.

Another coal mine is to be opened at Medicine Hat by a member of the great Smith family who hails from Trenton, Ont.

General G. W. Hicks (Hicks pasha) had been soldiering in the east 40 years before he was killed, having entered the Bombay army in 1849.

The Winnipeg Times says that the right of pre-emption may be exercised until Jan. 1st, 1885. This is still better than the opening of the mile belt reserve.

The Globe is authority for the statement that the old board of H.B.Co. directors, like premier Mowat, obstinately refuse to go. They are in power still.

James Yates, on his way from Winnipeg to Collingwood blew out the gas in the Revere house, Toronto, on retiring to bed, and ascended the golden stair.

Baker pasha has started to fill the shoes of Hicks pasha deceased, in leading the Egyptian troops against the false prophet. His recruits are brought to him in chains.

The Globe has a letter from a Canadian who deserted from the U.S. army at Ft. Assiniboine and was retaken on Canadian soil. The Globe demands an explanation.

A test to determine the respective values of U.S. and North-West soft coals was made recently in Winnipeg and resulted in favor of the Saskatchewan coal by a large majority.

Emerson is in financial difficulties and wants the local government to guarantee its bonds to the amount of \$280,000. Premier Norquay promises to take the matter into his consideration.

Several correspondents of the Manitoba Free Press propose to build a railway line across the boundary by private enterprise and hold it by force. This is the way to untie the Gordian knot.

A. Logan was elected mayor of Winnipeg by over 500 majority. The aldermen are Messrs. Mulvey, Ham, Wilson, Brown, McDonald, Calloway, Bawlf, Wishart, Polson, Macdonald, Drewry and McCreary.

A bill is to be introduced into congress to cut down homestead rights in the United States. This may have the effect of stopping the Canadian exodus which appears to be altogether beyond the power of the Canadian government.

The Winnipeg Times has discovered a new Trinity: "The farmers undoubtedly have grievances and if they will put them in reasonable shape before the government, the C.P.R., and Messrs. Ogilvie and McMillan they may be remedied."

Mr. Hans and his son living near Pembina mountain, Dakota, recently started on a seventeen mile trip for a load of wood, amid a shower of rain. A blizzard got up during the day and when within half a mile of home the two were lost and the boy frozen to death.

The Halifax New Era says, "Prospecting is the first step towards mining and must be encouraged and protected if we ever expect to be a mining country." The Ottawa government had better take this advice to themselves in the proposed amendments to the present dead letter mining laws.

An agreement has been effected between the Ontario and Manitoba provinces by which the boundary dispute is to be referred to the British privy council for arbitration. Pending the decision Ontario will exercise complete jurisdiction as far west as the height of land, and the two provinces will exercise joint jurisdiction from that point to Rat Portage. Courts will be held at which Ontario and Manitoba magistrates will sit jointly. Rat Portage will be governed by five councillors and licenses will be issued under the joint authority of the two provinces. Each will appoint an equal number of police to act together.

It will be remembered that some little time ago the C.P.R. decided to give a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent. on frozen wheat, while its cousin the St. P.M. & M. refused to do so. Apologists for the C.P.R. were not slow to spread the news of the generosity of the C.P.R. as compared with the United States road. The Nelson Mountaineer explains that the C.P.R. reduced rate on frosted wheat per mile is still considerably higher than the Manitoba road's rate on first class wheat. It says that if the United States roads charged the same rates on wheat that the C.P.R. charges between Morden and Gretna it would cost Manitoba farmers \$2.25 per hundred to ship their wheat to Ontario. This, it will be remembered, is the road the North-West has been mortgaged to build.

D. A. Keiver promulgates as a new and original scheme a proposal to turn the waters of the South Saskatchewan down the valley of the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine rivers, thereby creating a great water way and innumerable mill powers. This idea is at least as old as S. J. Dawson's exploration of the North-West on behalf of the government of the old provinces of Canada, some thirty years ago. It is none the worse for being old however.

The Halifax New Era says: "The immense trade that has grown up between Ontario and the North-West is but one inevitable consummation of protection. The traders of the west have been obliged to buy from Ontario merchants and hence we see one of the most desirable results of the N.P. manifesting itself in the most pleasing manner." Just so. But pleasing to whom. Certainly not to the North-Wester.

The Montreal Gazette sagely remarks touching North-West grievances: "The experience through which the farmers of the North-West are now passing has been had in the past by the farmers of Ontario, of Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Wisconsin and numberless other states, before the traffic of the districts warranted competition of railways and low rates of transportation. But each year the grievances will become less and less tangible until they finally disappear." The Gazette should be awarded a leather medal with a wooden string in it for its candor. It admits that freight monopoly is an evil and one from which the North-West suffers. To do away with this monopoly by admitting competing lines is the main plank in the agitators' platform. The Gazette is to be congratulated on its "manly stand" in favor of Manitoba rights.

Wm. Bathgate writes thusly to the Winnipeg Free Press: "Any person who promulgates the idea that the C.P.R. was built for the benefit of this province is either grossly ignorant or wilfully perverts the facts of the case. As a province what interest have we in building a railway along the north shore of lake Superior, or across the Rockies to British Columbia? The railway is for the benefit of the Dominion and it is only on these grounds that the government can exercise its power of disallowance. Yet it is our lands that is to pay for this Dominion work. Neither Ontario, Quebec nor any of the other provinces give an acre of their land to pay for the building of the road. Manitoba is the only province where lands are thus confiscated for the benefit of the Dominion. Yet because we protest against this robbery we are accused of making marauding demands." Mr. Bathgate has the right sow by the right ear.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, January 25th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	22	4
Sunday,	38	6
Monday,	41	25
Tuesday,	24	19
Wednesday,	42	9
Thursday,	31	24
Friday,	29	-2

Barometer falling, 27.378.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

XMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN WINTER GOODS

AT

THE OLD LOG STORE.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS—

A few on hand yet to be sold cheap.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS—

Grey blankets, Cornwall blankets, white two-and-half point, white three point, white three-and-a-half point, white four point. Large stock will be sold cheap for cash.

FUR CAPS and Tuques, Woollen Socks, Drawers and Undershirts. These goods will be disposed of at a slight advance on cost to make room for spring importations.

Parties in want of grain and flour sacks would do well to give us a call.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH,

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.